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PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 17.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY, August 3d.
(CONCLUDED.)

JUDGE BLAIR said, that although it was true that the Writ of Error was a Writ of Right, upon which account Mr. Bradford had contended that its use was only to express the will of the plaintiff in error, to have the judgment re-examined, and that, therefore, it was not so material from what office it had issued, especially as the Judiciary Bill was silent as to that, yet the writ was an indispensible requisite; but a writ not issued in the legal mode should be considered as no writ. The question then was, whether having issued from the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court, where the judgment sought to be redressed was rendered, it could be supported as valid? He admitted, that the direction that it should be *returnable* to the *Supreme Court* did not, *ex vi termini*, necessarily imply that it ought to issue from the Clerk's Office of *that Court*; because whatever may be the *popular* sense of the word 'returnable,' writs which in England issued from the Chancery, were, in a *legal* sense, said to be returnable into the King's Bench, or that Court where they were to be made use of. But that there being no such general and separate repository of writs in America, he took it to be the general practice to issue writs from the same Courts to which, in a strict sense, they were to be *returned*, and never to issue them, as in the present instance, from the Clerk's Office of the same Court whose judgment was sought to be corrected. He admitted, that as the law now stands, it would be attended, in some instances, with great inconvenience and hardship, to make it necessary for the plaintiff in error to apply for the writ at the seat of government of the United States, from which the Circuit Court, where the record remains, may be too remote, to permit him to lodge a copy of the writ there within ten days from the time of rendering the judgment; because, if not so lodged, it will not operate as a supersedeas to the judgment, and the recoverer may take out execution. It is true, that the plaintiff in error, without so lodging a copy, may go on with the Writ of Error, and if he should finally prevail, will be entitled to restitution; but still, to be exposed in the mean time to an execution, would at any time be a serious evil; and, in the now existing combination of circumstances in our country, peculiarly such. He thought, however, that this evil, whatever might be its magnitude, required legislative correction, rather than that the Court should, for the sake of avoiding it, establish an unusual, and very irregular practice. A future law may remove every hardship, by allowing, instead of ten days, such a length of time, for depositing a copy of the Writ of Error in the Clerk's Office, as may be proportioned to its distance from the seat of government. For these reasons he was against the motion, for a rule to be made upon the defendants in error, to rejoin.

JUDGE WILSON.

The determination of the question in this cause will be of importance not only to the parties immediately interested, but also to others: for it will probably have an influence upon the determination of future cases of the same or of a similar nature. It is therefore proper that, while I give my opinion, I should assign the reasons on which it is founded.

There are two modes of removing a decision from an inferior to a superior jurisdiction. One is by appeal, which is merely the act of the party. But it is not contended that the proceedings in the present cause, are or can be removed by an appeal. If they are before us at all, they must have come before us by a Writ of Error. This is admitted by the counsel for the plaintiff; and on this supposition we are applied to for the exercise of jurisdiction, by giving a rule on the defendant to plead to the assignment of errors. We are therefore led to the question—Is this such a Writ as will justify and authorise the court in exercising a revisionary jurisdiction over the decision and proceedings of the Circuit Court of the District of Rhode-Island?

A Writ is described, and very properly, to be a *mandatory** letter. A Writ of error, as well as other Writs, must partake of this mandatory quality. But how can a Court direct a mandatory letter to itself?

It was observed by the learned counsel for the plaintiff, that a writ of Error is a commission to revise proceedings. True. But it is described as a commission directed to a superior jurisdiction.† Besides, in considering this commission, we must view not only the jurisdiction to which it is directed, but likewise the authority from which it flows. Shall it flow from an inferior to a superior Court? This course would be unnatural: it would be the stream of authority inverted.

It was also mentioned by the learned counsel for the plaintiff in error, that, in the act of Congress, it is not *specified* from what Court the Writ of Error must issue. This is very true. But since it is not specified, we must form our opinion on general principles and usages. These, as we have just now seen, will lead us to the *superior* rather than to the *inferior* jurisdiction.

The 14th section of the act of Congress, however, seems to put the solution of the present beyond the possibility of a doubt. By that section the Courts of the United States "have power to issue "all Writs not specially provided for by statute, which may be "necessary for the exercise of their respective jurisdictions, and agreeable to the principles and usages of law." Now, this is the Court which is to exercise jurisdiction—this is the Court to which application is made by the plaintiff himself, for the exercise of its jurisdiction in the present cause. This, therefore, is the Court, which, in the terms of the act, shall "have the power "to issue the Writ necessary for the exercise of that jurisdiction." The Court from which the Writ of Error is to issue, is not specially pointed out by statute. That Writ must therefore issue "agreeably to the principles and usages of law." Of those principles and usages, we have already seen the direction and the force. From these premises, the inference seems to be conclusive—that the Writ of Error must issue *from this Court*.

An inconvenience was suggested and pressed with much strength and ingenuity by the counsel for the plaintiff; that at a great distance from the seat of government—in Georgia, for instance, or Kentucky—it would be impossible, after the judgment complained of, to comply, in the limited time of ten days, with the conditions required by the act for rendering the Writ of Error a supersedeas to an execution. If this inconvenience should subsist in all the force which has been stated; it must be removed by *another* power. *We* act in the *judicial*, not in the *legislative* department.

The inconvenience may perhaps be mitigated by a method which I shall suggest; not, however, as a part of my opinion in the determination of the point before us. A Writ of Error may bear teste and may be obtained before the "giving of the judgment" in the Court below. This, in England, is the usual course of preventing and superseding execution.‡ Indeed this mode seems to be intimated by a clause in the Writ itself. "We command you, that, *if judgment be given*, then you send the record "and process,"‖ &c.

It is true that the expence of a Writ of Error obtained in this manner will be superfluous, if the party who apprehend a judgment against him, shall obtain one in his favor. This superfluous expence, however, can be the occasion of no very great hardship. I ate the expedient as calculated to mitigate the inconvenience complained of, but not as forming a ground of my opinion in the cause.§

My opinion is, that the proceedings of the Circuit Court for the district of Rhode-Island are not *judicially* before us; and that, for this reason, the motion of the counsel for the plaintiff cannot be sustained.

3 *Bl.* 273.
2 *Bac.* 187.
2 *Bac.* 199. *March* 140.
3 *Bl. app.* 21.

§Quere—*Would not the inconvenience here stated be removed wholly, by the Clerks of the several Circuit and District Courts, supplying themselves with blank Writs of Error, properly sealed and signed by the Clerk of the Supreme Court, and by having them ready for suitors, whenever wanted. In Pennsylvania, the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court distributes blank writs of certiorari and habeas corpus, through the several counties of the state, which are always at hand on the shortest notice, when requisite for the removal of a cause: so that if oppression or injustice is attempted by hurrying on a cause in the lower Courts, a removal by the opposite party affords an opportunity of obtaining more complete and perfect justice.*

JUDGE CUSHING.

The writ offered to the Court at present, by the counsel for the plaintiff, does not appear to me to be such a writ as will bring the proceedings of the Circuit Court of Rhode-Island, properly before this Court. By the act of Congress, it is true, that a Writ of Error may issue either from the Circuit Court, or from this. But by necessary implication, it seems, that when it is for the purpose of removing a cause from a Circuit, to this Court, the authority should be derived immediately from this court. I cannot believe that Congress designed, a Circuit Court should have power to remove its own proceedings to this Court; but that the authority for this end, should flow from the Court that was to exercise the controuling and revising power. If such, then, be the meaning of the National Legislature, it is not our province to alter or amend their acts, but to ground our opinions upon them. If inconveniences should arise, in carrying their laws into effect, with them lies the power of correcting the inconveniences, and not with us. As the writ before us, therefore, is not from this, but from the Circuit Court of Rhode-Island, I cannot think, that upon its authority, we can proceed to revise the judgment of that Court.

CHIEF JUSTICE JAY.

As the reasons already assigned, are fully explanatory of my opinion, it were needless to repeat them. I need only, therefore, suggest my concurrence with my brethren.

"The Court, therefore, refuse to grant the rule moved for yesterday in this cause, *being unanimously of opinion, that Writs of Error, to remove causes to this Court from inferior ones, can regularly issue only from the Clerk's Office of this Court.*"

EXTRACTS.—ON EDUCATION.

ONE of the first laws of Massachusetts provided, "That the Selectmen shall have a vigilant eye over parents, that they shall duly endeavor, by themselves, or others, to instruct their children in learning; and that if, after warning given by the Selectmen, any parent shall be negligent, he shall be *fined.*" Some think this law to have been rather arbitrary, but the reason the law-makers themselves assign will be satisfactory. They say, "lest the children should grow barbarous, rude and stubborn, and so prove pests, *instead of blessings to their country.*"

The learned and patriotic Dr. Price, in a late discourse, says, "Our first concern as lovers of our country, must be to enlighten it. Why are the nations of the world so patient under despotism? Is it not because they are kept in darkness and want of knowledge?—enlighten them, and you will elevate them."

Should the seminaries of learning be neglected by the Commonwealth, there can be no way to support them, but by enhancing the price of education. The rich men will then give *their* children an education, while the people in the middle walk of life, and the poor, will be denied the privilege of learning. The people will then be obliged to hold learning in contempt, to exclude from their public assemblies; or, the powers of government, and the offices will be held by the rich in exclusion of the others. The first alternative leads to a state of barbarism, the other leads to aristocracy and despotism.

There is in men a natural pride, and a natural envy. The wealthy are apt to hold the poor in contempt and the poor are apt to envy the opulence of the great. These tempers, however reprehensible they are, have their use in society; the first leads the wealthy to support government, the latter induces a spirit of equality, which prevents that government from rising to a state of despotism.

The heirs and education of the rich lead to aristocracy, and if they can have a monopoly of the learning of the country, there will be an end of democracy; the equality which is now the glory of our country, will never more be seen, and the calamity of America will blast the hopes of the patriotic part of the European world.

Parents are led by their fondness for their posterity, to try to give them an education: but they have but little interest in the business in comparison with what society has—Parents are soon removed from their tender connection with their children, but society remains forever, and must be happy or miserable, in proportion as knowledge and information are possessed by it.

Reasons for establishing public Schools, reported by the School Committee of the Town of Providence, August 1, 1789.

"1st. USEFUL knowledge generally diffused among the people, is the surest means of securing the rights of man, of promoting the public prosperity, and perpetuating the liberties of a country.

"2d. As civil community is a kind of joint tenancy, in respect to the gifts and abilities of individual members thereof, it seems not improper, that the disbursements necessary to qualify those individuals for usefulness, should be made from common funds.

"3d. Our lives and properties, in a free state, are so much in the power of our fellow-citizens, and the reciprocal advantages of daily intercourse are so much dependant on the information and integrity of our neighbours, that no wise man can feel himself indifferent to the progress of useful learning, civilization, and the preservation of morals, in the community where he resides.

"4th. The most reasonable object of getting wealth after our own wants are supplied, is to benefit those who need it; and it may with great propriety be demanded, in what way can those whose wealth is redundant, benefit their neighbours more certainly and permanently, than by furnishing to their children the means of qualifying them to become good and useful citizens, and of acquiring an honest livelihood?

"5th. In Schools established by public authority, and whose teachers are paid by the public, there will be reason to hope for a more faithful and impartial discharge of the duties of instruction, as well as of dicipline among the scholars, than can be expected when the masters are dependant on individuals for their support.

PETERSBURGH, March 29.

ON the 20th inst. we enjoyed a superb spectacle here; the regiment of horse guards defiled along the Imperial Castle, bearing to the fortress the trophies of Ismail, composed of nearly 500 horsetails, commanders staffs, maces, standards and colours.—It is said, that the better to perpetuate the remembrance of this important conquest, and the other advantages gained by Prince Potemkin over the enemies of the Christians; and in opposition to the Alcoran and Sword of Mahomet, our august Sovereign intends to present Prince Potemkin with a bible richly bound, and set with brilliants, together with a sabre of immense value.

PARIS, June 16.

Abstract of the latest Proceedings of the National Assembly, June 7th.

The Assembly referred to the committee of enquiry a letter, by which the directory of Gironde, gives notice of the fermentation excited at Bordeaux, by the establishment of a monarchical club, and of the manœuvres of the agents of the club, which obliged the directory to put a stop to their meeting.

June 8. Decreed—That persons in the public service shall enjoy the rights of active citizens, in the places where their duty calls them, tho they may not have resided there the year required in common cases.

Articles decreed to secure the independence of the LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.

1. Those concerned in attempts to prevent the re-union, or effect the dissolution of a primary or electing assembly, shall suffer death.

2. If troops of the line surround the place of sitting of the aforesaid assemblies. or procure admittance into the assembly, without being authorised or required by the assembly, the minister or commander who shall have signed the or-

der for the purpoſe, the officer or ſoldier who ſhall have executed it, ſhall ſuffer confinement for 15 years.

3. Thoſe concerned (either by giving or executing orders) in attempts to prevent the re-union, effect the diſſolution, or interrupt the deliberations of the legiſlative body, or in attempts tending to deſtroy the independence of any individual member of it, ſhall ſuffer death.

4. If troops of the line come within 20,000 *toiſes* [120,000 feet] of the place in which the legiſlature is ſitting, without being authoriſed, or required by the aſſembly, the Miniſter who has given or counterſigned the order, the commander in chief, or the principal commander of each body of the aforeſaid troops, who has participated in the execution, ſhall ſuffer 10 years impriſonment.

5. Thoſe who attempt to ſurround the legiſlative body, with armed men, or to procure admittance into the place where they ſit, without being by them authoriſed, ſhall ſuffer death.

The Miniſter or commander, who has ſigned the order, the officers or ſoldiers who attempt to execute it ſhall ſuffer the ſame puniſhment.

6. For all attempts to derange the order of ſucceſſion to the throne eſtabliſhed by the conſtitution—Death.

7. If any act is publiſhed as a law, without having been decreed by the legiſlature, whatever be the form of that act, the Miniſter who counterſigns it ſhall ſuffer death.

If ſaid act does not appear in the form preſcribed by the decree of the 7th of October 1789, every civil or military officer publiſhing or executing it ſhall ſuffer 10 year's impriſonment.

This article is not to be underſtood to infringe on the rights of the executive to publiſh proclamations and iſſue ſuch orders as are put within its power by the conſtitution.

8. In caſe of the publication of a falſified law, the Miniſter by whom it is counterſigned, if convicted of having altered, or cauſed to be altered, the decree of the legiſlative body wittingly, ſhall ſuffer 15 year's impriſonment.

9. If any act laying a tax or directing a loan to be made is publiſhed without the ſaid tax or loan paſſing through the forms eſtabliſhed by the conſtitution, the Miniſter counterſigning ſaid act, or iſſuing orders to collect ſaid tax, or to receive monies on account of ſaid loan, ſhall ſuffer 20 year's confinement.

All agents of the executive power, executing ſaid orders, either by collecting ſaid tax, or receiving the monies of ſaid loan, ſhall ſuffer death.

June 9. M. Thouret of the eccleſiaſtic and conſtitutional committee, offered the following decrees to the conſideration of the aſſembly.

1. No brief, decree, or bull of the court of Rome can be printed, publiſhed, diſtributed or executed, without being firſt preſented to the legiſlature, read, approved, and ſanctioned by them, that ſanction approved of by the King, and promulgated in form directed by law.

The following decree, propoſed by M. Duport, was adopted.

Municipal, adminiſtrative, judiciary functions, and the duties of commander in chief of the National Guard, are incompatible with thoſe of a legiſlator, and perſons who fill ſuch offices ſhall not exerciſe the duties of them, during their appointment to a ſeat in the legiſlature; but may reſume them after the time of their election is expired.

HAGUE.

Permit a Holland Patriot to blame the uncautious ſecurity of the French nation, who neglect the means of diſcovering the ſecret manœuvres and complicated political ſchemes of foreign courts. It is by their means that fears and diviſions take place in the new departments of that glorious regenerated kingdom. It is that dark ſyſtem of politics, which, by means of mercenary writers and ſeditious tools, miſleads opinions, and occaſions internal commotions. All theſe enemies will not act from the exterior upon France; but internally they are much more to be feared. What are the intentions of thoſe cries of expected invaſions but ſeditious rumors, raiſed and kept up by the agents I have mentioned?

To diſquiet the French, and divide, if poſſible, the kingdom, is the plan of a few powers which appear to me to be buſy in conſulting meaſures as a central committee in the cabinet at Hague. France has nothing to fear but from a civil war, which ſome of her neighbours would wiſh to ſend them either by the means of Ambaſſadors, or by perſons in an inferior capacity;—the latter are more to be feared. What are, it may be ſaid, theſe intrigues and intriguing perſons, when compared to the great principles of an Aſſembly working the regeneration of a powerful kingdom? True;—but ſtill may not France, for want of more circumſpection, pay with the effuſion of more blood for the revolution which does them honor, and for the happineſs which awaits them? Let them not forget the device, which the founders of the Batavian Republic adopted: *Concordia res parvæ creſcunt, diſcordia maximæ dilabuntur.*

LONDON, June 4.

By the new conſtitution of Poland, the Kin is inveſted with high prerogatives, nearly equ to thoſe of Great Britain. He is to have the n mination of Biſhops, Senators, and all civil a military officers; and to appoint Miniſters a Prime Agents of the executive power, but th ſhall always be reſponſible and liable to be diſmiſſed. The perſon of the King ſhall be ſacrd and inviolable, and entirely free from reſponbility, which is equal to the Engliſh maxim, th the King can do no wrong. In time of war, he ſhall command and direct all military operatios. His title ſhall be "Staniſlaus Auguſtus, by he grace of God, and the wiſhes of the nation, Kig of Poland."

It will never be forgot in Poland, that on he memorable 3d of May, the patriotic King Staiſlaus Auguſtus diſcharged his guards. In he proceſſion from the Senate houſe to the churh, and from the latter place to his own palace, he abſolutely refuſed to have a ſingle man of his uſual guard with him, but mixed with the Seators and citizens at large, and frequently as engaged in the crowd.——"Well," ſaid he, at the cloſe of the evening, "thank God not a ingle drop of blood has been ſhed. Perhaps he of the greateſt misfortunes that has happened to day, has lighted upon myſelf, for I have loſt my hat in the crowd."

All arguments from our former policy reſpecting Ruſſia, are inapplicable to our preſent ſiuation. We introduced her (it is ſaid) in 177 into the Mediterranean. We declined oppoing her taking the Crimea in 1782. But let it be remembered, that at both thoſe periods France the ancient ally of Turkey, the natural protector of her independence, was in full vigor. It could not be the policy of England to ſtrengthen the ally of her rival, nor could ſhe have any reaonable alarms for the independence of a power protected by the Houſe of Bourbon. But circumſtances are changed—The imbecility of Fnnce has now thrown Turkey into the arms of the Triple Alliances. If they abandon her, ſhe muſt periſh, and with her one of the great bulwarks of the ſecurity of Europe againſt the towering ambition of Catherine II.

Since the Porte has, by the debility of France, been compelled to form a cloſer connection with England, ſhe has recalled many preferences to French produce, which had been preſcribed by the French alliance, and which had ruined our Levant trade, once one of the moſt flouriſhing branches of our commerce. Our Levant trade has accordingly, within theſe three laſt years, doubled, and promiſes, in due time, to riſe to its former level—No mean commercial plea for the reſcue of Turkey.

Letters from Vienna obſerve, that the Marquis de Noailles, proceeded (for the laſt time) in his ſtate carriage, with the full family liveries, and the arms blazoned, to the houſe of the Chancellor, Prince de Kaunitz, and put, with great form, into his hands, the memorial wherein Louis the ſixteenth declares himſelf the "chief of the revolution of France." The real anſwer given to the Ambaſſador has not yet tranſpired; but a courier has, on this occaſion, been diſpatched to the Emperor, who is now at Parma. Monſieur Noailles who, previouſly to the revolution ſtiled himſelf Marquis, no longer preſents himſelf in any other character than that of the Ambaſſador of France; and this without even joining to the appellation his family name; yet, his two ſons continue to be addreſſed, in all companies, as the Comtes de Noailles.

Louis the ſixteenth appears to make a rapid progreſs in his emancipation from the Papal ſupremacy:—The Nuncio has been ordered to quit Paris.

The Turkiſh army in Bulgaria conſiſts of 110,000 effective men. The Ruſſian forces in Moldavia and Beſſarabia amount to 120,00.

The Nabob of Oude, has at length finiſhed his new palace, at Lucklow—it is four miles in circumference, but is built ſo contrary to al order, that every apartment ſeems to belong t different perſons—the laſt room that has been fitted up, is the moſt magnificent thing that can be imagined; it is entirely of *ivory* and *ſilver*. The Nabob is particularly partial to hunting and he is the only one of the Aſiatic deſpots that hunts in the true eaſtern ſtile of magnificence; his train in general, conſiſts of 750 elephans, 5,000 horſe, and 40,000 foot—half a dozen tygers of a morning are to him a breakfaſt, and a rhinoceros, with two or three panthers, a luncheon, before dinner.

On Sunday the 15th of May, the wife of Mr. Richard Smith, a day-labourer, of Le-Brockhurts, in Shropſhire, was ſafely delivered of three daughters, and all of them are s well as can be expected; but they are ſo extremely ſmall and delicate, as to admit a womns' ring of an ordinary ſize, to be put over the oot, ancle, and almoſt up to the knee.

Rumour ſtates, that it has been lon the earneſt wiſh of a Great Perſonage* to paſs he reſidue of his life in as much ſerenity as te nature of his painful ſituation will permit, and that to the complete repoſe of his mind, nothing would with ſo much certainty contribute, as the ſeeing a ſtrong and efficient adminiſtration in the country. Report alſo obſerves, that Mr. Fox was mentioned upon this topic, and that no objection was made; and further, that arrangements would be entered upon, in which that Stateſman would be included.

* George III.

ALBANY, Auguſt 1.

On Thurſday laſt arrived in this city from London, via New-York, and the ſame evening ſet off for Canada, Mr. STEWART, the noted pedeſtrian—who, we are told, has travelled over the greater part of Europe, Aſia and Africa on foot; and has come to this country, for the purpoſe of completing his travels, by making the tour of the American world. Mr. Stewart is a middle aged man, about ſix feet high—and what is particularly remarkable, *he is ſaid to eat no animal food, and but one meal a-day.*

ELIZABETH-TOWN, Aug. 10.

A letter from Maryland, dated George Town, Auguſt 1, mentions, that Mr. Ellicot, the Surveyor-General, is buſily employed in the federal city, in opening ſtreets, laying off ſquares, lots, &c. and that it is expected the public buildings will be begun next ſpring, which will give employ to 3000 workmen. It alſo mentions, that a dryer ſummer than the preſent was never experienced, having had but little rain ſince April laſt;—that the corn crops will be trifling; and, as for tobacco, ſcarce any.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 17.

European intelligence is received to the 18th June.

A motion in the National Aſſembly June 10, by M. Roberſpierre, to diſband the army, occaſioned a warm and lengthy debate; the next day the opinion of the committee of the conſtitution on this ſubject was received, read, and adopted—the ſubſtance of which was, to ſimpliſy and more perfectly regulate the ſtahding forces, and provide more effectually for the fidelity of the commiſſioned officers, &c.

This report contained a requeſt that the King would give notice to M. Condé that his reſidence near the frontiers gives uneaſineſs to the inhabitants, and requiring him to return into the kingdom, or to remove from the frontiers within 15 days—if he does not conform to the decrees of the Aſſembly he is to be declared a rebel.

June 14. Eight articles were decreed intended to prevent combinations of journeymen to raiſe wages—or of employers to lower the price of labor.

A curious letter from the Abbe Raynal (now in decrepitude and dotage) was received by the National Aſſembly, the firſt of June: This letter contains all the common place doctrine of the ariſtocratic faction, about deſtroying the power of the crown and the nobleſſe; M. Malouet it is ſaid has the honor of drawing the Abbé to this miſerable contradiction of the former doctrines of his life; this letter was read without interruption and very little notice taken of it.

Two letters were received, one from the American Congreſs, and one from the Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, thanking the Aſſembly for the tribute they had paid to the memory of Dr. Franklin, and expreſſing the high regard which America entertained for the acts and ſentiments of the National Aſſembly of France. Theſe letters were ordered to be printed.

A ſpecial ſeſſion of the Circuit Court of the United States, in and for Pennſylvania Diſtrict of the middle circuit, was on Monday held in this city.

The Judges, *Wilſon* and *Iredell*, preſent.

Judge *Wilſon* delivered an excellent charge, and the jury having withdrawn, returned with a bill, charging Eleanor M'Donald with having committed a larceny, in having taken the goods of Henry Williams on the high ſeas; whereupon the ſaid Eleanor pleaded *not guilty*—her trial was to come on yeſterday. Having been aſked whether ſhe had engaged a counſel, ſhe replied in the negative; whereupon the Court informed her that they would appoint a gentleman of the bar to advocate her cauſe.

By accounts received from St. Croix, ſo late as the 2d inſt. we are informed, that the price of flour there was about five dollars per barrel; and it could alſo be bought at St. Euſtatia for the ſame price.

Col. HUMPHREYS, Reſident of the United States at the Court of Liſbon, has been received in that character.

The State of Rhode-Iſland has lately ſuſtained a heavy loſs, by the death of that diſtinguiſhed patriot, Preſident MANNING—an event that muſt affect the friends of virtue, ſcience, and patriotiſm, through the union.

POLITICAL SKETCH.

[CONTINUED.]

IT is within the recollection of every perſon, how generally the conduct of the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland was reprobated for the inveterate oppoſition which ſhe made to the five per cent. impoſt propoſed by the Congreſs under the old confederation. Similar principles induced that ſtate to recede for a time from an adoption of the new conſtitution. The imperfection of human wiſdom and foreſight was perhaps never more ſtrikingly exemplified than on this occaſion—what was denominated obſtinacy, in reſpect to the five per cent. proved, perhaps, the ſalvation of our liberties.

Had the Congreſs of the old confederation been inveſted with general powers to raiſe a revenue, the people of the United States, and their poſterity after them, would have been under the government of an uncontrouled elective ariſtocracy—a ſingle aſſembly, without any check but the remote, diſcordant voices of thirteen diſtinct, independent ſovereignties. Inſtead of which, thro the favor of Providence, we are now bleſſed with a free, juſt, and equal government, founded on a conſtitution that will ſtand the teſt of ages—a conſtitution poſſeſſing in itſelf a progreſſing principle of perfection, wiſely providing for ſuch amendments as a more refined ſtate of ſociety, and the greater ſecurity of civil liberty ſhall dictate to be neceſſary. Jealouſy, which is always laudable when controuled by reaſon, prevented the people of Rhode-Iſland from feeling the force of argument in favor of the new conſtitution for a time—but difficulties of various deſcriptions rapidly increaſed upon that people in an alien ſtate—theſe, in conjunction with the indefatigable exertions to diffuſe federal principles and information on the part of the friends to their peace and credit, at length effected a revolution of ſentiment—The ratification of the conſtitution followed—on that joyous event party became extinct—public affairs aſſumed a new face—and every impending cloud began to diſſipate. The ſtate appears now to be tranquil and happy—their trade encreaſing, and a ſpirit of enterprize in various branches is diſplayed.

Some recent tranſactions in regard to education indicate a juſt ſenſe of the importance of learning to the ſecuring and perpetuating freedom; while, at the ſame time, the diſtinguiſhed benevolence of the more wealthy part of the citizens, in patronizing inſtitutions, that will prove a perpetual tax upon their eſtates, merits the higheſt eulogium.——May knowledge and freedom ever be the characteriſtics of this ſmall, but ſpirited and independent member of the union. The decided and prompt ſentiments of attachment to the general government, which diſtinguiſh the political publications of this ſtate from time to time, muſt have been recognized by, and given pleaſure to every friend to our country.

Among the numerous advantages conſequent on the re-union of theſe confederated ſtates under the new conſtitution, we may juſtly reckon the almoſt total extinction of local prejudices, and contracted ſtate-policy—for although ſome perſons are yet haunted with the frightful idea of ſuch an inveterate incompatibility of intereſts, as will eventually diſturb, if not diſſolve the Union, yet adverting to facts, we find that there is no reaſon to ſuppoſe that a ſpirit of illiberal jealouſy will ever diſgrace our councils, or diſturb the peace of our country.

The ſtate of Vermont had for ſeveral years been an independent republic, previous to the late recognition of the fact on the part of the general government. Several propoſitions had from time to time been ſubmitted to the old Congreſs, reſpecting her being acknowledged as an integral branch of the Union—but all theſe applications proved ineffectual—there were ſo many private views to contravene the wiſhes of the *Vermonteſe*, that it was very problematical whether they would have been ever cordially conceded to under the old confederation. But their proſpects became bright at the moment of ratifying the new conſtitution; and a fair diſcuſſion of the merits of the ſubject, aided by the univerſal reprobation of local policy, cauſed every obſtacle to vaniſh. Vermont is now a conſtituent member of the confederacy—and there can be no doubt of her proving a valuable link in the federal chain. Since that happy event, the moſt curſory obſervers muſt have ſeen the pleaſing effects reſulting from her new ſituation—her views are expanded—various objects, of great importance to her intereſt, arreſt the attention of her citizens—her agriculture, arts and manufactures, have imbibed an invigorating principle—and the great buſineſs of education is duly appreciated by the people. Theſe ſubjects appear to be diſcanted on with new ſpirit by the writers in their weekly Gazette—a paper that diſſeminates republican, federal ſentiments. Vermont is, and will be, chiefly inhabited by a hardy race of freemen, and independent owners and tillers of the ſoil—among which ſhe has her proportion of men of genius, ſcience, and profeſſional abilities.

(To be continued.)

EXTRACT FROM THE TEARS OF HUMANITY.

A POEM.

Publiſhed in the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

YE glorious guardians of *Britannia's* fame!
Warm'd with the brighteſt ray from *Virtue's* flame,
To YOU torn ſlav'ry's rending eyeballs roll,
For YOU aſcends his eloquence of ſoul!
Thou SON OF CHATHAM*, whoſe all pow'rful hand,
Guides the deep councils of thy native land,
To whom protected millions bend the knee,
While all thy godlike father beams in thee,
Ah! yet thy heaven-inſtructed voice extend
TO HIM, WHOM ANGRY FATE DENIES A FRIEND.
Thou too, GREAT PATRIOT†, whoſe reſiſtleſs art
Plays round the purple eddies of the heart,
And, like the ſacred light'ning's liquid ray,
Fills the whole breaſt and melts the ſoul away,
Or, darting thro' the breaſt's myſterious rounds,
Spreads light, where "*Darkneſs viſible*" abounds,
Again that thund'ring eloquence diſpenſe,
Pierce the hard head and thrill the torpid ſenſe,
Confirm the holy vow‡, by virtue made,
DESTROY OF BLOOD THE PRICE—OF MAN THE TRADE.
Illuſtrious BURKE, on whoſe enchanting tongue,
Applauding Senates wrapt in paſſion hung§,
Whoſe ardent ſoul burns o'er oppreſſion's deeds,
Whoſe feeling heart at every ſorrow bleeds,
Whoſe boundleſs pen through wide creation flows,
Here mourns the monarch's wrong's, the people's woes,
And *here*, to philoſophick truths a guide,
Celeſtial VIRTUE, ſmiling at thy ſide,
Claims *all* thy powers, and bends her view to thee,
Patron of truth! light of humanity!
Still all the *charmer* in thy voice diſplay.
THO' THE DEAF ADDER TURNS HIS EAR AWAY.
BRITANNIA'S PATRIOTS! Guardians of her laws!
Unite in MERCY'S, HONOR'S, VIRTUE'S, cauſe!
Ah! yet the juſt benignant act renew,
Which the good *Barclay's great diſciple*¶ drew,
For whom from broken hearts, and delug'd eyes,
Shall many a grateful pray'r like incenſe, riſe.
UNITE, ye patriot bands, redeem the SLAVE,
On you he calls, and claims your power to ſave;
As round the pole th' electrick fluid ſpreads,
And gives a twilight to the ſunleſs meads,
So glimmering *hope* o'er wilder'd bondage flows,
And ſheds mild radiance thro' a night of woes;
Then, ſtill auſpicious, waft the refluent ſtrain,
Nor pour the heav'n deſcended ray in vain;
Soon ſhall the ling'ring ORB of JUSTICE riſe,
Warm the cold waſte, and light the cheerleſs ſkies,
Bid the fell deſpot's dark oppreſſion ceaſe,
Give the chain'd victim LIBERTY and PEACE.

PHILENIA.

Boſton, July 24th, 1791.

* *Right Hon. William Pitt, Chancellor of the Exchequer.*
† *The Right Hon. Charles James Fox.*
‡ *See his laſt ſpeech in favour of the abolition of this infamous traffick.*
§ *See his pathetick ſpeech on the diſtreſſes in India.*
¶ *Mr. Wilberforce, of the ſociety of Friends.*

The moſt approved debates of the National Aſſembly are taken in Paris in a new and ſingular manner. Six perſons are engaged in the performance. They ſit round a circular table, and each, as a ſentence is uttered, in his turn, writes one word out of ſix, giving a jog with the knee while occupied in writing the word which falls to his ſhare; then counts the words that follow, one, two, three, four, five, ſix, and at the ſeventh the operation returns to him to be repeated. The reſult of their labour, collected in proper order, forms the complete ſpeech in a more perfect manner, we are informed, than ſhort-hand on any other contrivance, hitherto thought of, can effect it. *Gen. Adv.*

We are informed that a plan to promote American Manufactures is now on foot, which will embrace this important object upon a ſcale hitherto unattempted in this country. We are aſſured that upwards of one hundred and twenty-three thouſand dollars have already been ſubſcribed towards carrying the plan into execution.

A ſituation in the Jerſies, we are alſo informed, is contemplated as the moſt eligible for the proſecution of the buſineſs.

There are characters in the United States who are indefatigable in their labours for the public good—favored by the author of nature with comprehenſive powers of inveſtigation, and having their minds ſtrongly impreſſed with patriotic views, the force of their genius is conſtantly exerted to deviſe ſuch plans as may encreaſe the objects of profit and employment, ſtrengthen our public credit, and reduce the public debt.—May their labors be crowned with ſucceſs—their exertions, at all events, muſt receive the approbation of their country.

The Preſident of the United States has appointed TIMOTHY PICKERING, Eſq. Poſt-Maſter-General.

The *ſituation* of the United States is with reaſon and juſtice ſaid to be diſſimilar to that of all other countries—We commence our political career at the higheſt point of improvement in the oldeſt and moſt experienced governments—for us the nations of the world diſplay the extenſive volume of paſt events—for us the wars of avarice, ambition and domination are recorded—for us the arts and manœuvres of the cunning politician are developed, and the ſecret ſprings and foldings of the human heart are expoſed to full view—for us the means by which liberty has been undermined, and the chains of tyrants fixed on the people, with all the cabals of parties, and the rage of factions, are pourtrayed by the pen of hiſtory: Wiſely conſidering that human nature is the ſame in all ages, and that like cauſes will forever produce like effects, we have, as far as poſſible, in our general and ſtate governments, taken reaſon and experience for our guide—we have ſet bounds to the ambition of man, by tempering the ardor of youth with the deliberate gravity of age and experience—and by eſtabliſhing it as the corner ſtone of our political fabrics, that all power originates in the people—we have created a monitor that continually reminds the higheſt in office, that the PUBLIC GOOD is the ſupreme law of theſe free States.

> "Knowledge by time advances ſlow and wiſe,
> "Turns every where its deep diſcerning eyes;
> "Sees what befel, and what does yet befal,
> "Concludes from both, and beſt provides for all."

Or, as one of our own writers ſays—"Bleſt by Heaven with a concurrence of favorable circumſtances, the citizens of theſe States have been enabled to ſeize on and profit by the wiſdom and experience of ages; and upon an equal and ſolid baſe, to erect a ſplendid and magnificent dome, in which wiſdom, ſtrength and beauty are elegantly and uſefully blended. It is the aggregate of the active virtues of individuals, cemented by morality: and it is denominated PUBLIC GOOD."

Flatterers are confined to no age or country, and their motives are the ſame in all ſituations—they are equally dangerous and deteſtable under all governments—for thoſe who flatter the people for ſiniſter purpoſes in free ſtates, would adulate a tyrant in a deſpotiſm; and for the ſame reaſon, becauſe they are reſpectively the ſource of power and preferment.

SAYS A CORRESPONDENT,

The late ſpeculations in Scrip appear to have had no better foundation than *fancy*; it is well if the reſult is not ſomething *real*. The old ballad does not ſeem to have been duly attended to—

> Learn to be wiſe by other's harm,
> And you ſhall do full well.

The check which the Scrip balloon received in its aſcenſion, will doubtleſs prove the ſalvation of many; for the ſame *fancy* which raiſed it to 300, would very ſoon have puffed it 100 higher—and in proportion to the elevation, would have been the craſh occaſioned by its deſcent.

Captain Hills, the gentleman who has been for ſome time paſt ſurveying the country between the Connecticut and Charles Rivers (Maſſ.) in order to open a canal communication betwen them, has completed the buſineſs. We underſtand that he thinks a canal practicable.

From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Waſhington, Forte,	Londonderry.
Brig Sally, Cochran,	Oporto.
Keziah, Brown,	Cape-Francois.
Sloop Sally, Eve,	St. Kitts.
Philadelphia Packet, Holden,	New-York.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	20/	pr. £.	par.
3 pr. Cents	12/6		62½ pr. cent.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	12/6		62½ do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates	20/		par.
Indents	12/3		61¼ do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,	15/6.		
Bank Subſcriptions,		140 to 150	Dollars.

Various calculations of the value of Bank Stock appear in the papers—but they are very uncertain—a juſt eſtimate muſt be the reſult of an accurate ſtatement of the dividends; the dividends will depend in ſome meaſure on contingencies, but taking for data thoſe which have been made by the exiſting State Banks, it may be fairly preſumed, that thoſe of the bank of the United States will greatly exceed the per cent. which ſome have publiſhed, tho it is probable that others have over-rated it.

GRAY'S GARDENS.

A CONCERT of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC will begin To-morrow, the 18th of Auguſt, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and conclude at 9 at night, ſhould the day be fair.

Tickets delivered at one Quarter of a Dollar at the Bar.

The Illumination will be very extenſive and ſplendid.

Gray's Ferry, Auguſt 17. G. & R. GRAY.

Her Moſt Faithful Majeſty's Conſul-General to the United States, publiſhes the following EXTRACT from the Inſtructions ſent him by the Royal Board of Trade at LISBON, for the information of thoſe whom it may concern:—

ALL Mercantile Contracts, Policies of Inſurance, Proteſts, or other Documents, which are to be given in evidence in Courts of Juſtice, or out thereof, ſhall be authenticated by the Conſuls, and ſealed with the royal arms of the reſpective Conſulate, which her Majeſty has been pleaſed to grant the Conſuls to affix to papers relating to their office; without which no credit ſhall be given thereunto in Courts of Juſtice, or otherwiſe.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 12.

New-Haven Wharf Lottery.

(BY ORDER OF THE MANAGERS.)

New-Haven, July 20, 1791.

THE Public are informed, that the Tickets in the *New-Haven Wharf Lottery* have met with a *rapid Sale*;—more than two-thirds are already diſpoſed of. The DRAWING will poſitively commence on the 13th *September* next. Thoſe *Perſons* who have received *Tickets* to ſell, are requeſted, *without fail*, to return to the *Managers* what ſhall remain *unſold* on the 10th *September*. Thoſe who intend to become *Adventurers* in this *Lottery*, will do well to *ſecure* TICKETS immediately, leſt, by delay, they looſe the *CHANCE* of making their FORTUNES; as the *Managers* have no doubt the *Tickets* will all be SOLD before the 10th *September*.

☞ A few of the above TICKETS may be had *(if applied for ſoon)* of Meſſrs. *STEPHEN AUSTIN & Co.* corner of Pine and Front-ſtreets—*who are authoriſed to pay the* PRIZES.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 13, 1791.

IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

T E A S,

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.
Of the firſt quality—by retail,
No. 19,
Third-Street, between Cheſnut and Market Streets.

☞ LOTTERY TICKETS,
Charleſtown (Maſſachuſetts) to commence drawing 1ſt Sept.
New-Haven Wharf, 13th do.
Maſſachuſetts Semi-Annual, 2d Claſs, 13th Oct.
may be had as above.

PINTARD and BLEECKER,

PURCHASE and SELL all kinds of
Certificates & Public Securities,
On COMMISSION, at public and private ſale, on the following terms:

ON the ſpecie amount of all ſales or purchaſes at auction, *one eighth* per cent.

On ditto of all ſales or purchaſes at private ſale, on all ſums below 5000 nominal dollars, *one-half* per cent.; and on all ſums above 5000 nominal dollars, *one-fourth* per cent.

For receiving intereſt at the Loan-Office, *one* per cent.

For making transfers at ditto, *one dollar* each transfer.

☞ Such perſons throughout the United States, as may be pleaſed to favor the ſubſcribers with their orders, may rely on their being executed with *punctuality, fidelity and diſpatch*, as conſiderable experience in the public ſtocks, together with extenſive connections in the city of New-York and different parts of the continent, enable them to conduct their operations with peculiar advantages.

PINTARD & BLEECKER,
New-York, No. 57, *King-Street*.

March 15, 1791. (97 1aw 6m)

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by
SAMUEL ANDERSON,
Cheſnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.
MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL,
AND NEW-HAVEN
LOTTERY TICKETS,
To be had at the ſame place.

CHILDS AND SWAINE
Have now in the Preſs, and in a few days will publiſh
In a handſome Volume OCTAVO,
[PRICE ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF]
THE
L A W S
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA;
Collated with, and corrected by, the original Rolls in the office of the Secretary of State, agreeably to a reſolve of Congreſs, paſſed the 18th February, 1791.
With a COMPLETE INDEX.

This volume will compriſe the Federal Conſtitution, the Acts of the three Seſſions of the Firſt Congreſs, and the Treaties:—alſo, the Declation of Independence, and ſundry Reſolves and Ordinances of Congreſs under the Confederation.

New-York, Auguſt 3.

New-Haven Wharf Lottery.

THE Legiſlature of the State of Connecticut, at their ſeſſion in December laſt, granted a Lottery for the purpoſe of extending Union Wharf, in the harbour of New-Haven, to the channel; and appointed the ſubſcribers managers, who having given bond for the faithful diſcharge of their truſt, preſent the public with the following

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	10,000 Dollars, is		10,000
1		5000		5000
1		4000		4000
2		2000	are	4000
4		1000		4000
5		500		2500
12		200		2400
30		100		3000
45		50		2250
50		40		2000
61		30		1830
100		20		2000
140		10		1400
5390		8		43,120

5842 Prizes.
11658 Blanks.
17500 Tickets, at Five Dollars each, is 87500

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

Subject to a deduction of twelve and a half per cent.

The public utility of extending this wharf, is too evident to require any comment, to thoſe who are acquainted with the town and harbour of New-Haven; to thoſe who are not, ſuffice it to ſay, that its beautiful ſituation is not ſurpaſſed, if equalled by any; being in the heart of a country, which may, with propriety, be ſaid to be the garden of America. The harbour lays open to the ſound but by reaſon of the flats, this wharf is neceſſarily extended to the channel, where ſhips can load and unload; and when compleated, will be the moſt extenſive and commodious wharf in America, the whole extent being about 3-4ths of a mile; and not only the mercantile intereſt of New-Haven and the towns adjacent, but the maritime intereſt of all the States will be benefited by it. The general wiſh that prevails in the minds of all claſſes of people, for the ſucceſs of this enterprize, together with the very great advantage which this ſcheme holds out to adventurers (there being more capital prizes for the number of tickets than any yet publiſhed in America) induce the managers to believe the tickets will meet with a ſpeedy ſale.

The drawing will poſitively commence at the State-Houſe, in New-Haven, on the 13th of September next, or ſooner, if the tickets are ſold.

A liſt of the fortunate numbers will be publiſhed, and the prizes paid on demand, by the managers. Thoſe prizes not called for in nine months after drawing, will be deemed as generouſly given for the uſe of the wharf, and appropriated accordingly.

MANAGERS:

JAMES RICE, MICHAEL TODD,
JEREMIAH ATWATER, ELIJAH AUSTIN,
JOSEPH DRAKE, JOSEPH HOWELL.

New-Haven, April 14, 1791.

☞ TICKETS in the above Lottery may be had at the Compting-houſe of Meſſrs. STEPHEN AUSTIN, and Co. corner of Front and Pine-Streets.

Who will pay the prizes which may be drawn by Tickets purchaſed of them in ſaid Lottery.

Tickets in the Maſſachuſetts Lottery that have drawn prizes, will be received in payment for the above tickets.

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ *BY late arrivals from France, the Editor has received from No.* 10 *to* 31, *both incluſive, of a Publication which comes out twice a week in Paris, entitled,* "CORRESPONDANCE NATIONALE."—*From No.* 1 *to No.* 10, *have been ſhipped, but are not yet come to hand. Any perſon who may incline to ſubſcribe for this work, which appears to be ingenious, impartial and patriotic, may be furniſhed with the numbers as they arrive by applying to the Editor of this Gazette.*

B O O K S.

CAREY, STEWART, and Co.

No. 22, NORTH-FRONT-STREET,
HAVE FOR SALE,
A large collection of BOOKS;
Among which are the following

AMERICAN EDITIONS.

LOVELASS on Bills of Exchange.
Clerk's Vade Mécum.
Gilbert's Law of Evidence.
Dallas's Reports.
Kirby's Connecticut Reports.
Conductor Generalis.

New Edinburgh Diſpenſatory.
Cullen's Firſt Lines of the Practice of Phyſic.
Ruſh's Medical Enquiries.
Brown's Elements of Medicine.
Buchan's Domeſtic Medicine, lateſt edition.
Clark on Diſeaſes of Horſes.
Gentleman's Pocket Farrier.

Oſterwald's Chriſtian Theology.
Riſe and Progreſs of Religion in the Soul.
Necker on Religious Opinions.
Fordyce's Addreſſes to Young Men.
——— Sermons to Young Women.
Poor Man's Help and Young Man's Guide.
Newton's Diſſertations on the Prophecies.
Lectures delivered by Soame Jenyns.
The Chriſtian Remembrancer.
Future State Eternal.
Ruſſel's Seven Sermons.
Jenyn's Internal Evidence of the Chriſtian Religion.
Beattie's Evidence of Ditto.
Think Well On't.
Devout Chriſtian's Vade Mécum
Edwards's Hiſtory of Redemption.
——— on the Religious Affections.
——— againſt Chauncey.
Booth's Apology for the Baptiſts
Doway Tranſlation of the Vulgate Bible.
Enfield's Family Prayers.
Methodiſt Hymns.
Watts's Hymns and Pſalms.
Price's Sermons.

Ramſay's American Revolution
Hiſtory of America.
Morſe's Geography.
Siege of Gibraltar.
Shaw's Abridgement of Bruce's Travels.
Keate's Account of the Pelew Iſlands.
Life of Baron Trenck.
Smith's Wealth of Nations.
Paley's Moral Philoſophy.
Smellie's Philoſophy of Natural Hiſtory.
Nicholſon's Natural Philoſophy
Junius's Letters.

Pike's Arithmetic.
Gough's Arithmetic, altered by Workman.
Clark's Introduction to the making of Latin.
Dodſley's Fables.
P. Ovidii Naſonis Metamorphoſeon, l. X.
Philadelphia Latin Grammar.
Ruddiman's Rudiments.
Schoolmaſter's Aſſiſtant.
Selectæ è Veteri Teſtamento Hiſtoriæ.
Scott's Leſſons on Elocution.
Sargeant's Short Hand.
Wettenhall's Greek Grammar.
Young Man's Companion.
Catechiſm of Nature.
Hervey's Meditations.
Young's Night Thoughts.
Thomſon's Seaſons.
Rudiments of Taſte.
Klopſtock's Meſſiah.
Lavater's Aphoriſms.
Hale's Affectionate Epiſtles to his Children.
Beauties of Johnſon.
——— of Sterne.
Percival's Father's Inſtructions.
Lady's Advice to her Daughters.
Emma Corbet.
Accompliſhed Gentleman.
Ela, or the Deluſions of the Heart.
Adventures of Maria Cecilia.
Adventures of Alphonſo and Dalinda.
Beattie's Poems.
Conqueſt of Canaan.
Cheſterfield's Principles of Politeneſs.
Economy of Human Life.
Fables for the Ladies.
Freneau's Poems.
Mackenzie's Lounger.
More's Sacred Dramas.
Preſent for an Apprentice.

IMPORTED BOOKS.

Kennet's Roman Antiquities.
Trimmer's Sacred Hiſtory, 6 vols.
Nicholſon's Navigation.
Alexander's Experimental Enquiries.
——— Experimental Eſſays.
Huxham on Fevers.
Virtues and Efficacy of a Cruſt of Bread.
Edinburgh Pharmacopia.
Burke's Speeches and Political Tracts.
Beauties of the Britiſh Senate.
Davies's Dramatic Miſcellanies.
Miſs Murray's Mentoria.
Stuart's View of Society.
Richard Steele's Correſpondence
Man of the Moon, 2 vols.
Dramatic Pieces.
School Dialogues.
Andrews's Hiſtory of the American War, 4 vols.
New Annual Regiſter.
Vattel's Law of Nations.
Walker's Academic Speaker.
Life of Robinſon Cruſoe.
Saville's Miſcellanies.
School of Wiſdom.
Knox's Sermons, 2 vols.
Deſcription of 300 Animals.
Boyle's Voyages.
Sterne's Sentimental Journey.
The Apocrypha.
Marmontel's Beliſarius.
Journey through Sweden.
Dupaty's Travels.
Stretch's Beauties of Hiſtory.
Alliſon's Eſſay on the Nature and Principles of Taſte.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 6, 1791. (w&ſ3w 1aw6t)

A YOUNG Gentleman, who was bred to buſineſs, and can be favorably recommended, intending to viſit the Manufactories in the South of France, the enſuing Winter, will accept of Orders for Goods, and execute them on a moderate Commiſſion.

N. B. He will continue there, if encouraged.——Applications directed to A. Z. and left at the Printers, will be punctually attended to.

Philad. Auguſt 6, 1791. (eptf)

A FINE CHANCE FOR A YOUNG PRINTER.

FOR SALE,

A Printing Preſs and Types,

together with the right of publiſhing a PAPER, in good repute, the ſubſcribers to which are continually increaſing—The preſent number of its patrons is between ſeven and eight hundred. The types conſiſt of BURGEOIS, PICA, and a ſufficient quantity of larger letter to diſplay advertiſements to advantage. The ſituation is in the interior part of MASSACHUSETTS, in the centre of a populous and thriving community, and within 17 miles of an excellent Paper-Mill, where paper of every quality and ſize may always be had on ſhort notice. Perhaps no country paper on the continent has a larger ſhare of Advertiſements than the one offered for ſale. A very conſiderable profit alſo accrues from the ſale of Blanks of all kinds, which are much uſed in the place—from the publication of Hand-Bills, &c. &c. It is a good ſituation, alſo, for a ſmall Book-Store—and it is ſuppoſed the Book-Binding buſineſs might be carried on in the ſame place to advantage.

For further particulars, enquire of JOHN FENNO, at his Office, No. 69, High-Street, between Second and Third-Streets, Philadelphia. (1aw 8w)

PHILADELPHIA, 20th July, 1791.

THE Commiſſioners appointed to receive Subſcriptions to the Bank of the United States, do hereby, agreeable to law, inform the Stockholders of the ſaid Bank, that an election for twenty-five Directors will be held at the City-Hall in Philadelphia, on Friday the 21ſt day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

THOMAS WILLING,
DAVID RITTENHOUSE,
SAMUEL HOWELL.

Charleſtown (Maſſ.) Lottery.

CLASS XXII.

THE MANAGERS of ſaid LOTTERY preſent to the Public the following

SCHEME

Of the TWENTY-SECOND CLASS,
Conſiſting of 7000 Tickets, at THREE DOLLARS each, 21,000 Dollars.

1	Prize of	2500 Dolls. is		2500
1		1000		1000
15		100	are	1500
20		50		1000
20		40		800
20		30		600
40		20		800
60		10		600
70		8		560
80		6		480
2008		4		8032
2335	Prizes,			17872
4665	Blanks,	Deduction,		3128
7000	Tickets,	Amount,		21000

☞ This Claſs will commence drawing on or before the 1ſt of September.

TICKETS may be had of the ſeveral Managers in Charleſtown, and at the uſual places in Boſton.

THOMAS HARRIS,
MATTHEW BRIDGE,
SAMUEL SOLEY,
} Managers.

Charleſton, May 25, 1791.

HAZARD and ADDOMS,

No. 173, Market-Street,
HAVE TICKETS in the above, and in the Maſſachuſetts Second SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY, for Sale.

MASSACHUSETS SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY,

CLASS II.

THE MANAGERS of the STATE-LOTTERY aſſure the Public, that the ſecond Claſs of the SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY will poſitively commence drawing on the day appointed, viz. On *Thurſday* the 13th of *October* next, or *ſooner*, if the Tickets ſhall be diſpoſed of. As the Managers have in their ſeveral monthly Lotteries commenced drawing at the hour aſſigned, ſo they are determined to be equally as punctual in this.

SCHEME.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25,000 TICKETS, at *Five Dollars* each, are 125,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, ſubject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the uſe of the Commonwealth.

PRIZES.		DOLLARS.		DOLLARS.
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000	are	6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		60680
8388	Prizes.			125000
16612	Blanks.			

25000 Tickets.

☞ TICKETS in the above CLASS may be had of the ſeveral MANAGERS, *who will pay the prizes on demand*; of the TREASURER of the Commonwealth; of JAMES WHITE, at his Book-ſtore, Franklin's Head, Court-ſtreet—and at other places, as uſual.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} MANAGERS.

Boſton, April 14, 1791.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

MAY 30, 1791.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are entitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the 4th day of March, 1791, and which will become due on the 4th day of September enſuing, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the States reſpectively, under the uſual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment muſt be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1ſt. The certificate given by the ſtate, ſpecifying that the perſon poſſeſſing the ſame is in fact an invalid, and aſcertaining the ſum to which as ſuch he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Juſtices of the connty of in the ſtate of and made oath that he is the ſame A. B. to whom the original certificate in his poſſeſſion was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the ſtate to be recited) That he ſerved (regiment, corps or veſſel) at the time he was diſabled, and that he now reſides in the and county of and has reſided there for the laſt years, previous to which he reſided in

In caſe an invalid ſhould apply for payment by an attorney, the ſaid attorney, beſides the certificate and oath before recited, muſt produce a ſpecial letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of ſtate of do hereby conſtitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my penſion for ſix months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, and ending the fourth day of September of the ſame year.

Signed and ſealed
in the preſence of
} *Witneſſes.*

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the invalids died, whoſe penſion they may claim.

By command of the Preſident of the United States,

H. KNOX, *Secretary of War.*

☞ *The JOURNAL of the THIRD SESSION of the SENATE of the UNITED STATES, may be had of the Editor hereof.*